





## FOREIGN-BORN CITIZENS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The writer of this communication is a native citizen of the United States, and his ancestors, for not less than six generations, were also natives of this country. This circumstance will tend to show that he can have no natural bias or prejudice in favor of foreigners. In common with other native citizens, he has sometimes heard with regret of newly-arrived foreigners interfering with, or assuming an undue importance in, our elections and lacking that modest deference to intelligent native-born citizens that common sense urges as due to them, and which is also due, to a certain extent, to the intelligent foreign-born citizens of long residence among us. But is it prudent or just for this cause to join in a general and indiscriminate crusade against all foreigners? As regards the prudence of such a course we are not suffering now, in the high prices of all kinds of edible products, for the want of thousands of brawny arms to subdue our almost countless acres of uncultivated land? And, as regards its justice, are we not morally bound to look to our history, and to reflect that this is a country which, with the exception of a few Indian tribes, is made up of emigration—of Penn and his peaceful colonists, to Pennsylvania; of the Pilgrim Fathers, driven to Plymouth Rock; of Calvert and his followers, seeking religious liberty on the shores of Maryland; of the Huguenots, taking refuge in South Carolina; and of innumerable companies of colonists every since, fleeing from religious and political persecutions, and finding an asylum in this hitherto happy country? In the language of Hezekiah Niles' patriotic song—

"'Tis now my native land, happy land of the free;  
'Tis the last hope of all men—of sweet liberty!"

Yes, the liberty of conscience, the liberty of speech, and the liberty of participating in "the pursuit of happiness," so long as there is no trenching on the rights of a neighbor.

But I do not propose to enter into an argument on the propriety of a general disfranchisement of foreigners—a subject which has already been so ably argued as to leave those who favored extreme disfranchisement with hardly any ground to stand upon—but simply to show how large a debt we had contracted towards persons of foreign birth for the liberty we now enjoy—liberties achieved by those gallant spirits, mostly native, but many of them foreign, who in our revolutionary war battled for American independence and the rights of civil and religious freedom.

I have no immediate means of determining what number of valiant men born out of the country drew the sword and shouldered the musket in our revolutionary contest; but no man can read any history of that important period of our national existence without being satisfied that there were thousands so engaged. We have, however, abundant evidence to show that many of those persons rendered themselves illustrious by their heroic deeds, and that the record of "the times that tried men's souls" has woven for them an imperishable chaplet. I will cite the names of a few:

Commodore JOHN BARRY, born in the county of Wexford, Ireland, commanded the ship *Black Prince*, that was converted into a vessel-of-war; subsequently he was appointed by Congress to command the brig *Lexington*, of 16 guns; then the *Raleigh*, of 32 guns; then the frigates *Alliance* and the *United States*; and in a number of actions shed lustre on the young flag of America.

Judge GEORGE BRAY, born in Dublin, Ireland.—His father having given him a sufficiency to establish him in mercantile business, at the age of 21 he embarked for Philadelphia, where he remained until his death. He was delegate to Congress in 1775, in which he became known for his advocacy of petitions and remonstrances against the arbitrary measures of Great Britain. Soon after the Declaration of Independence he was elected Lieutenant Governor of that State. Subsequently he was a member of the Legislature, and then Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania—such was then the gratitude of the American people for the services of foreign-born citizens.

Captain JAMES CHRYSTIE, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1757, was promoted to the command of a company, which he held until the end of the war. On the discovery of Arnold's plot at West Point, Gen'l Washington selected Captain Christie for an important service, and said to him: "Captain Christie, you are to receive no written orders from me. The business is that you proceed with all possible expedition to West Point, and examine particularly the state of that garrison in every respect; and to visit all the intermediate posts for the same purpose. Make this known to no one but the commanding officer at each post; and you are to enjoin on them the secrecy of the grave, committing nothing to writing." Here the General paused. "Has your excellency any further orders?" inquired Captain Christie, "Yes," replied the General, "one, and a very serious one; that is, Captain Christie, that on this occasion you are not to let me hear of your being taken prisoner. Do you understand me?" "Perfectly well," replied Captain Christie, "you shall not hear of that event." Captain Christie proceeded alone, and executed this commission in a satisfactory manner, and made such a report as set the mind of General Washington perfectly at ease.

CHARLES CLINTON, born in Ireland, (father of George Clinton, afterwards Vice President of the United States,) died in 1773, in the 33d year of his age, conjuring his sons in his last moments to stand by the liberties of their country.

Major WILLIAM CROGHAN, born in Ireland, was engaged in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. He was the father of Col. George Croghan, the gallant defender of Fort Sandusky in our second war with Great Britain.

Colonel WILLIAM RICHARDSON DAVIE, born in White Haven, England, commanded a battalion of dragoons with much credit during the revolutionary war; and subsequently rose to great eminence at the bar in North Carolina, and was sent as ambassador to France by the elder President Adams.

Major General HORATIO GATES, born in England, was called from his retirement in Virginia and recommended to Congress by General Washington. His great ser-

VICES, especially at Saratoga, have made his name a household word.

Major WILLIAM GWINN, born in Ireland, joined the revolutionary army in 1776, and served with credit. He died in Baltimore county in 1819, in the 70th year of his age.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, born in the island of St. Croix, in the West Indies, was distinguished through the revolutionary war for his high qualifications in military science—especially at Yorktown—and was our first Secretary of the Treasury.

General WILLIAM IRVINE, born in Ireland, joined the revolutionary army 1774; and was an active member of a public meeting recommending Congress to assemble, denouncing the Boston port bill, expressing a sympathy with the sufferers, and declaring their willingness necessary determination to make any sacrifices necessary for the support of American rights. He was appointed a colonel of a regiment in an attempt to surprise a vanguard of the British army. After his release he became the commanding General of the second Pennsylvania brigade.

ANDREW IRVINE, a brother to the foregoing, was a lieutenant in the revolutionary army.

Colonel (afterwards General) JAMES JACKSON, born in Devon, England, was distinguished for his military services in the South during the revolutionary war.—He died in the city of Washington on the 19th of January, 1806, while attending to his duties as a Senator of the United States.

Major JOHN JAMES, born in Ireland, was distinguished for his military services in the South.

Commodore JOHN PAUL JONES, born in Galway county, Scotland. His matchless naval prowess and courage told with terrible effect on the mother country.

Major General Baron DE KALB, born in Germany, received eleven wounds in the battle of Camden. To a British officer who condescended to him, he said: "I thank you for your generous sympathy, but I die the death of a soldier fighting for the rights of man." He survived but a few days. Congress resolved that a monument should be erected to his memory in the town of Annapolis, State of Maryland.

THADDEUS KOSCIUSKO, born in Poland—his fame classic in two hemispheres.

General HUGH MENER, born in Aberdeen, Scotland, distinguished himself in the battles of Trenton and Princeton.

Major General RICHARD MONTGOMERY, born in Ireland, fell in the attack on Quebec, December 31, 1775, aged 38. In a debate in the British Parliament, the death of this gallant general was lamented in strains of the most pathetic eloquence that ever were heard in the House of Commons. Three of the principal orators, Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox, and Colonel Barre, vied with each other in the panegyric of that hero.—General Burgoyne, though he expressed a strong zeal against the American cause, in a very handsome manner did justice to his merits, and said that all his virtues were abundantly rewarded when they were thus "praised, wept and honored by the muse he loved." Lord North, the prime minister, censured the unqualified liberality of the praise bestowed on General Montgomery by the gentlemen of the opposition, because they were bestowing on a *rebel*; and said he could not join in lamenting his death as a public loss. He admitted that he was brave; that he was able; that he was humane; that he was generous; but still he was only a brave, able, humane and generous rebel; and said that the verse of the tragedy of *Cato* might be applied to him:

"Curse on his virtues, they've undone his country!"

ROBERT MORRIS, born in Liverpool, England, was the superintendent of our finances during the revolutionary war, and his credit supplied the country when the military chest had been drained of its last dollar.

Major General WILLIAM MOULTRIE, born in England, was distinguished for his heroic services in the revolutionary war, and especially for his defence of the city of Charleston. He was afterwards Governor of South Carolina.

Count PULASKI, born in Poland, was mortally wounded in defence of the city of Savannah, where Congress has erected a monument to his memory.

Major General FREDERICK WILLIAM STEUBEN, born in Prussia, was a volunteer in the action at Monmouth, and commanded the trenches of Yorktown on the day which terminated our revolutionary struggle with Great Britain.

Major Gen'l GILBERT LAFAYETTE, born in France. In "Dunlap's Pennsylvania Packet," printed in Philadelphia of August 19, 1777, I find, in a letter from an American in Paris to a gentleman in Pennsylvania, dated April 10, 1777, the following announcement:

"This letter will be put into your hands by the Marquis de Lafayette, of a noble and ancient family in France, connected by birth and marriage with the first in the kingdom, and in possession of an estate of upwards of £14,000 sterling per annum, beloved and almost adored by his numerous acquaintance; but preferring glory to every enjoyment which those in the arms of a young and beautiful wife and young family, could give him; he courts danger in defence of our cause which is here universally celebrated as the cause of mankind."

He came and lent us his powerful aid, shedding his blood in defence of our liberties. From Brandywine to Yorktown his name shines conspicuous in our annals.

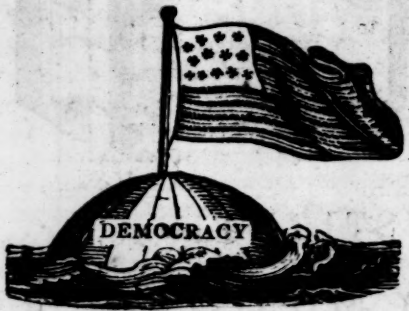
Fellow-citizens, in the Representative Hall of yonder capitol there are two portraits—one of GEORGE WASHINGTON, the Father of his country, the other of GILBERT LAFAYETTE, who crossed the ocean to strike for freedom. Will you, with sacrilegious hand and base ingratitude, tear down the latter from those walls in obedience to a senseless fanaticism against foreigners? I trust not.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1855.

MISTAKE IN THE REVENUE LAW.—The Raleigh Standard says that in section 23d, chapter 37, of the "Act concerning Revenue," as printed, and sent out to Clerks and Sheriffs by the Secretary of State, there is an error, which is corrected as follows, so as to conform to the original: For the words "on each mortgage, deed," &c., read "on each mortgage-deed," &c.

The law does not tax mortgage deeds. It taxes mortgage-deeds and deeds in trust, "which shall be registered, one dollar which the register shall pay."

## Democratic Pioneer.



FOR CONGRESS,  
HON. H. M. SHAW,  
OF CURRITUCK COUNTY.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1855.

### The Gatesville Convention.

We had the gratifying pleasure of being present at the Democratic District Convention held in Gatesville on Monday the 21st inst.; and never have we witnessed a better spirit than was displayed by the members of that body. Its proceedings were marked by the most perfect unanimity and the most ardent enthusiasm. Not a single discordant note disturbed its harmony. Every act of the Convention prevailed without a dissenting voice, and the members seemed to vie with each other in harmony and good will. All looked with an eye single to the success of the cause which all espoused. There were no bickerings, no heart-burnings, no discontent—no repeated ballots. The name of Dr. Shaw was the only one presented, and he was unanimously nominated as our standard-bearer in the present campaign. Able, eloquent and effective speeches were delivered by Wm. F. Martin, Wm. C. Hunter, and J. P. Jordan, Esq., and the audience manifested their appreciation of them by frequent bursts of enthusiastic applause. Know-Nothingism fared badly at their hands.

By reference to the official proceedings, which we publish in another place, it will be seen that nine counties were represented—Halifax, Northampton, Washington and Tyrrell being the only counties unrepresented. The resolutions adopted, embody the sentiments of the party in the District, and constitute a platform upon which all can stand with patriotism.

Altogether, the Convention was the largest and most enthusiastic which has been held in this District since our residence here. It proved that the tone and spirit of the party were in the healthiest possible condition; and it proved also that some of the most sterling members of the old Whig party, now that that party is no more, have sprung all connection with the mushroom organization which has lately sprung into existence, and linked their destiny with the Democratic party.

The work of the Convention is done. Now let the people go to work and do their part. Let them ratify and confirm the action of that body. We have made a fair start: we shall soon be in the midst of an important and exciting canvass. Let us bear ourselves like true men and true Democrats; and the result will reward our patriotic labors with a triumph worthy of Democracy.

J. P. JORDAN, Esq.—Much speculation has been indulged in with reference to the course which this gentleman would probably pursue in the present canvass. The Know-Nothings have plied him with all manner of seductive artifices. They have sought to sever his allegiance to the Democratic party by appeals to his vanity and ambition as well as to his prejudices.—They have studiously attempted to instill into his mind the idea that injustice had been done him by members of the Democratic party, (ourselves among the number.) As we do not choose to plead until a charge is made and a responsible accuser presented, we pass by this silly nonsense without further comment.

We imagine that the Know-Nothings are now satisfied that they have paid dearly for their whistle. Mr. Jordan took occasion to make a speech in the late Gatesville Convention; and it was a good speech—a speech characterized by sound logic, clear and forcible reasoning, and a touch of biting sarcasm. He declared his determination to work in this canvass with all his power; that he would give to Dr. Shaw a cordial and enthusiastic support; and that he should consider it a disgrace to his father's memory if he could so far lose his self-respect as to unite with the Secret Order of oath-bound Know-Nothings. "This speech," we repeat, was an excellent one—said by many to be the best Mr. J. ever delivered; and if the Know-Nothings can derive any consolation from the severe denunciation which he heaped upon them, they are welcome to it. Their efforts have proved futile—their labor of love vain. Mr. Jordan has defined his position; and we do hope that those of the opposite party who have hitherto manifested such high regard for him personally and politically will be consistent, and continue to accord him their admiration. Let them follow his example, and prove their words by their deeds.

LAUNCH.—On Saturday afternoon last the splendid vessel "Charles M. Laverty," was launched from the ship-yard of our enterprising townsman whose name she bears. As she glided smoothly from the ways and threw herself gracefully upon the bosom of her future home, three hearty cheers were given from her deck in honor of the noble craft. The Laverty is to be schooner rigged, three masted, and is the largest vessel ever built in Elizabeth City, and we believe in the State.

### PRACTICAL CATHOLICISM.

Personally, we know but little of the faith, practices or customs of the Catholics. We have no affiliation with that denomination. But when we see charges made against them by politicians who desire to place them under the ban of political proscription, we desire to give them a fair showing, just as if they were Baptists, Methodists or Episcopalians. It has been said, by Know-Nothings, that the Catholic clergy, under the direction of the Pope of Rome, meddled with politics—interfered in elections, and sought to bring this country under the political jurisdiction of the head of the Romish Church. Read the following pastoral letter, and judge for yourselves whether this is true. It is a pastoral letter from the Archbishop of Baltimore, and the Bishops and Prelates recently assembled in council in that city, and was publicly read from the pulpit of the Catholic Cathedral in the city of Richmond, on Sunday the 20th inst., by Bishop McGill, of that Diocese. In the language of the Richmond Dispatch, (neutral,) "With candid minds it should be quite a sufficient contradiction to the calumny, in which the fidelity of Catholics to their country has been impeached."

Let it not be said that this letter has been manufactured for the public, while in secret another practice may be taught; for the Know-Nothings themselves are subject to the same imputation. They may teach one practice publicly, and another in secret council. We believe that the following is a true exposition of the practice of the Catholic church. Read it:

Beloved Brethren of the laity, we embrace you all with paternal affection, and entreat you to walk circumspectly, for the days are evil. You know what manner of precepts we have given you in the name of the Lord Jesus. For this is the will of God your sanctification. Be peaceful, sober, just and faithful in the performance of all duties towards all mankind. Practice patience, forbearance, charity towards all. In the exercise of your rights as free citizens, remember your responsibility to God, and act as freemen, but not as having liberty as a cloak for malice, but as the servants of God. Respect and obey the constituted authorities, for all power is from God, and they that resist, resist the ordinances of God, and purchase for themselves damnation. To the general and State governments you owe allegiance in all that regards the civil order; the authorities of the Church challenge your obedience in the things of salvation. We have no need of pressing this distinction which you fully understand, and constantly observe. You know that we have uniformly taught you both publicly and privately, to perform all the duties of good citizens, and that we have never made even to the highest ecclesiastical authority, any engagements inconsistent with the duties we owe to the country and its laws.

On every opportune occasion we have avowed these principles, and even in our communications to the late Pontiff, we rejected as a calumny the imputation that we were in civil matters subject to his authority. Be not disturbed at the misstatements of our tenets which are daily made, or at the effort to deprive us of our civil rights, and of the confidence and esteem of our fellow citizens. Formidable as is the combination for this purpose, we do not despair that the justice and good sense of the nation will soon discover the groundless character of the suspicion thrown on the fidelity of Catholics, whose religion teaches them to respect and maintain the established order of society, under whatever form of government they may be placed. Brethren, let the light of your example shine before men, that they may see your good work and glorify your Father who is in heaven.

Given under our hands in Provincial Council at Baltimore, the 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1855.

F. PATRICK, Archbishop of Baltimore.  
RICH'D VINCENT, Bishop of Wheeling.  
MICHAEL, Bishop of Pittsburgh.  
JOHN, Bishop of Richmond.  
J. NEPOMUCENE, Bishop of Phila.  
JOSUE, Bishop of Erie.  
J. BARRY, Administrator of Savannah.  
P. N. LYNCH, D. D., Adm'r of Charleston.

It seems that large numbers of the late Whig party, unwilling to submit to the painful operation of swallowing the Windsor nominee, have utterly eschewed and repudiated such an idea even. We have heard several in this Town—men who have hitherto been warm and devoted Whigs—declare their determination not to support the Know-Nothing nominee; while, on the other hand, we know of no single Democrat who has been so far seduced from his old allegiance as to vote for him. If there is such an one, we do not know him. Nor are we surprised at the course of those Whigs who refuse to bow the knee to the edict of the secret order; for they do not relish the idea of being told that no man should receive a nomination of the order unless he were a member of it—thus excluding all who may choose to be consistent in their devotion to Whiggery. We have heard a member of the Know-Nothing caucus declare that they would, under no circumstances, have nominated an outsider. Thus, such men as Wm. N. H. Smith were ruled out, and not permitted to compete for the nomination, because, forsooth, they were not Know-Nothings. Will the friends of those gentlemen submit to such proscription?

NAG'S HEAD.—This favorite resort of the Old North State will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st July next. The enterprising proprietor, Mr. A. B. Jacobs, is now industriously engaged in providing abundantly for the season. He is determined to deserve patronage, at least. Who does not delight in a sojourn at Nag's Head during the hot summer months? Unequaled surf-baths, and tempting tables will be found there.

Our friend James W. Hinton appears in a lengthy article in the Sentinel of Saturday, in which he endeavors to disprove the affirmations of a Catholic Priest, touching certain practices and points of faith. Mr. H. calls upon us to read his article, and, if convinced, to withdraw our previous endorsement of the Priest's declarations. First let us observe that we merely endorsed those declarations as "authoritative," because they emanated from one authorized to speak; just as we would call the decision of a point of law by one of our Judges "authoritative," because it is his business to decide such questions. Then, as a matter of authority, the question suggests itself, which is the best authority in matters of Romish faith and practice, the Bishops, Priests and others reared in that faith, or Mr. James W. Hinton, reared in the Protestant faith? But, waiving this objection, Mr. H. rambles through such wide fields of errors of his own creation, (we take it,) both as regards history and tenets of faith, that the very authority he quotes are not interpreted even by him as they are by those learned in the faith. Take, for example, the term "Indulgences." Mr. H. would seem to believe that Indulgences were cancellations of sin; that they might be purchased in advance, &c.; whereas Catholic authorities teach us that "Indulgences" simply means the remission of temporal punishments, (such as penance, &c.,) and applies only to sins already committed. It leaves the subject to his eternal punishment just as if the temporal indulgence had not been granted. This is the teaching of Catholic authorities; and we presume that upon a reconsideration, Mr. Hinton will find his interpretation altogether wrong.

Again, Mr. Hinton cites certain cases of depositions of rulers by Popes, &c., and would leave the impression that there were unwarrantable interferences in the affairs of other governments by the Popes. If Mr. H. will take the trouble to examine history with a little more care, he will perhaps find that all such kingdoms so treated by the Popes, were, by their own consent, subject to his control. Now, if a nation choose to place itself under the control of any ruler, is it an unwarrantable interference on the part of that ruler to exercise this control?

We have no idea of entering upon a religious discussion; but pious Protestants should become well-grounded in the truths and principles which they attempt to expound, before making a politico-religious crusade upon any religious sect. Hence we have thrown out a few suggestions merely as food for further thought and research, in the hope that correct conclusions may be arrived at. We frankly confess that Mr. H. has failed to convince us as he desired. When he does so, by removing the few difficulties above thrown across his path, we shall be ready to acknowledge the corn as to them, and invite him to others.

### VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The Old Dominion has answered the fullest expectations, not only of her own gallant Republicans; but of the Democracy all over the country, who were looking to her with the most eager anxiety as the battle-ground upon which religious persecution and intolerance should receive their quietus.

The Richmond Enquirer of Saturday morning says: "The returns continue to come in most gloriously. From the South-West and the Valley we receive accounts which exceed our most sanguine expectations. The election of Wise by an unprecedented majority, is conceded even by Know-Nothings. All the Democratic candidates for Congress, are undoubtedly returned. The Legislature is certainly safe."

### AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The second annual meeting of the Seaboard Agricultural Fair and Exhibition of North Carolina and Virginia, will take place on the 6th, 7th and 8th of November next, at their Fair Grounds near Norfolk.

A. B. Cooke, Esq., has been appointed the General Agent of the society, and will visit all the seaboard counties of North Carolina and Virginia, for the purpose of soliciting members and contributions of stock for the Exhibition.

We trust that a new interest may be awakened in our farmers in behalf of this movement. We believe that the productions, animal and agricultural, of this neighborhood will compare favorably with those elsewhere, and we hope that our agricultural friends will enter the lists of competition.

We are in receipt of "Arthur's Home Magazine," and "Godey's Lady's Book," for June. They are both splendid issues, and reflect the highest credit upon the periodical literature of the great Quaker city. The illustrations, Fashion Plates, &c., are almost unequalled in artistic beauty. Wonder if any of our lady readers are without one or the other of those valuable works. They should not be, certainly.

How CAN A GOOD METHODIST BE A KNOW NOTHING?—The following "Article of Faith," is to be found in the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It will be seen that by necessary implication, all oaths are forbidden except they be made before a magistrate legally authorized to administer:

### DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT CONVENTION.

In pursuance of previous notice, a Convention of the Democracy of the first Congressional District of North Carolina, held at Gatesville, on Monday, the 21st inst. JOSIAH T. GRANBERY, Esq., called the Convention to order, and nominated WHITEL STALLINGS, Esq., of Gates, as President, and W. A. FERGUSON, of Windsor, and E. R. HARRELL, of Gates, as Secretaries. These nominations were unanimously confirmed by the Convention.

The President requested L. D. STARKE, Esq., to explain the object of the Convention; and this was defined to be the selection of a suitable candidate to represent the District in the next Congress of the United States, and to take such action with reference to the approaching election as might be deemed proper.

It was then moved and carried, that all Democrats present be invited to take seats in the Convention, and participate in its deliberations.

The following delegates were in attendance from the several counties named:

CURRITUCK.—John M. Tuttle, Euoch F. Baxter, and John Halstead.

CAMDEN.—William D. Pritchard.

PASQUOTANK.—W. F. Martin, L. D. Starke, M. S. Sawyer, Dr. J. B. Godwin, R. G. Holmes, W. A. Harney, William Williams, Jr., W. C. Hunter, A. H. Curran, Charles Davis, A. L. Pendleton, and John Kenyon.

PERQUIMANS.—J. T. Granbery, J. C. Skinner, Josiah Perry, Joseph S. Fleetwood, George B. Fleetwood, Solomon Eason, E. W. Riddick, Joshua White, M. O. Jordan, W. D. Riddick, Doctrine Bagley, James Woodward, and John Felton.

CHOWAN.—John H. Leary, J. G. Godfrey, S. A. Righton, E. G. Leary, John C. Badham, John Fleetwood, J. G. Small, Richard Small, Richard Simpson, Alex. Chesire, Dr. R. Dillard, C. R. Brinkley, Thomas Gregory, and C. Sawyer.

GATES.—W. Stallings, John Willey, R. Gating, R. H. Ballard, D. Parker, Dr. Joseph Parker, Benj. Saunders, Thomas Smith, Dr. H. C. Willey, Hardy W. Parker, John F. Parker, Noah B. Felton, W. Mills Daughtrey, S. Walters, Ed. R. Harrell, Wm. H. Harrell, Wm. H. Manning, Thomas P. Cherry, John B. Langston, James Carter, Solomon Rountree, James K. Coston, Isaac Walters, Wm. Woodward, Andrew Voight, Frank Speight, Wm. Ward, Miles Gating, Lemuel Riddick, Seth R. Morgan, Lassiter Riddick, Gordon R. Hinton, Asa Hill, Lem'l Riddick, Jr., W. F. Riddick, Wm. Hudgins, John Powell, W. H. Goodman, D. F. Felton, Isaac Williams, Wm. Baker, Jno. Williams, James Woodward, Rich'd Cooper.

HERTFORD.—James H. Parker.

BERTIE.—H. H. White, J. L. Britton, C. J. Moore, and W. B. Ferguson.

MARTIN.—W. B. Lanier.

Dr. R. DILLARD then moved that a committee of one from each county represented be raised, to report business for the action of the Convention, and to present the name of a suitable candidate for Congress. The motion prevailed; and the selection of a committee was left to the several delegations, when the following gentlemen were named: W. B. LANIER, from Martin; H. H. WHITE, from Bertie; JAMES H. PARKER, from Hertford; W. F. RIDDICK, from Gates; JOHN H. LEARY, from Chowan; J. T. GRANBERY, from Perquimans; L. D. STARKE, from Pasquotank; W. D. PRITCHARD, from Camden; and JOHN M. TUTTLE, from Currituck.

During the retirement of the committee for consultation, able and eloquent addresses were delivered by W. F. MARTIN, W. C. HUNTER, and J. P. JORDAN, Esqs., all of whose speeches were listened to with profound attention and received with marked enthusiasm.

After which the committee submitted through their Chairman, J. T. GRANBERY, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The time has again arrived for the Democracy of this Congressional District to nominate a candidate to represent them in the next Congress of the United States.—Therefore,

1st. Resolved, That after two years we have again assembled as Delegates of the Democratic Party, to re-assess and endorse the principles of the party as handed down to us from the Sages and Patriots of the past, and to re-affirm our allegiance to the Constitution, as the only safeguard of our national existence against the dangerous plottings of misguiding fanatics.

2d. Resolved, That we are emphatically opposed to all oath-bound secret political organizations, as implying an unwarrantable distrust of the masses, and as tending to the overthrow of our political system of government.

3rd. Resolved, That the efforts now being made in the non-slaveholding States to repeal the Nebraska-Kansas bill and re-establish the Missouri restriction, and also to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, are in direct opposition to the spirit of the Constitution, a violation of the rights of the South, and are regarded as factious and treacherous.

4th. Resolved, That we regard with pride the manly, conservative and national position of our Chief Magistrate, FRANKLIN PIERCE, in all the leading measures of his administration, and offer to him and his Cabinet our hearty approval of their labors.

5th. Resolved, That the Hon. H. M. SHAW, the late representative in Congress from this Congressional District, has justly merited the highest approval of a grateful constituency for his unflinching adherence to Southern rights and his zealous advocacy of all measures involving our national welfare. With feelings of warm personal good will we can truly say—"Well done thou good and faithful servant."

6th. Resolved, That in the ability and devotion to the interests of his constituents displayed by our late Representative in Congress, the Hon. H. M. SHAW, we have a gratifying augury of a bright career of future usefulness, and that we proclaim him as our first, last, and only choice for reelection to a position in which he has reflected honor upon himself and his constituents.

On motion a committee of three—consisting of J. T. GRANBERY, Dr. M. DILLARD and W. C. HUNTER, was appointed to inform Dr. SHAW of his nomination, and request his acceptance thereof.

Moved and carried, that a vigilance committee of two for each county be appointed, to co-operate in advancing the

common cause. The following appointments:

CURRITUCK.—B. M. Baxter, J. M. Tuttle.

CAMDEN.—W. D. Pritchard, C. liant.

PASQUOTANK.—E. M. Stanton, J. Hunter.

PERQUIMANS.—J. T. Granbery, J. Jordan.

CHOWAN.—Dr. R. Dillard, J. haw.

GATES.—E. R. Harrell, W. H. Harrell, John Vann, and Vaughan.

MARTIN.—W. B. Lanier, and Stateen.

NORTHAMPTON.—M. W. Small, Dr. W. S. Corclaff.

HALIFAX.—Wm. Hill and C. T. YERRE.—Romulus Knight, Etheridge.

WASHINGTON.—Joseph Norton, L. Chesson.

It was then ordered that the proceedings of the Convention be published in the Democratic Pioneer, with the names of the Roanoke Republican and Herald copy them.

And, on motion, the Convention adjourned to meet at the polls on day of election.

W. A. STALLINGS, Secretary.

E. R. HARRELL, Secretary.

THE VOICE OF HENRY CLAY.

OUTRAGES AT THE EXHIBITION IN LOUISVILLE.

We could not have conceived appropriate occasion to introduce a following extract from the speech of Henry Clay, delivered in the Senate of the United States on the 3d of February.

Henry Clay was the father of Whiggery, the pride and idol of the State. However much we oppose his political views, his honesty of purpose elicited our admiration of every true man, and while we opposed his aims, we but applaud the general impulses of his mind. While living, he was a torment to the great party who dead, let his voice, as it were, be a guide to us. Now that the scene is closed, we can only regret the degeneracy of his devoted followers, and he would say to them, "This lesson ye learned of me!"

Hear his voice! and then report of the outrages referred to, which the Louisville paper publishes:

"The honest, patient, and German resident unites with our people fills himself upon some of the fill capacious barns, and enjoys the abundant fruits which his generous neighbors around him, allow to fly to the standard of his industry, or his laws, when called by of patriotism. The gay, the philosophical Frenchman, a dating himself cheerfully to all the studies of life, incorporates himself, difficulty in our society. But designers, none acknowledge them quickly with our people as they THE EMERALD ISLE. In some of the most important of our history, I have supposed that in originally part and parcel of this and that, by some extraordinary of nature, it was torn from America, drifted across the ocean, it was the vicinity of Great Britain. openheartedness, the same generosity, the same careless and indifference about human life, the inhabitants of both Ireland of America. And I have that if the current of emigration versed, and set from America shores of Europe, instead of Europe to America, every American grant to Ireland would there find Irish emigrant here finds, a home."

The Hon. John S. Milson elected to Congress from the District by a majority of about 4000, and Watts, his Know-Nothing opponent.

MARRIED.

In Gates county, on the 10th inst., C. Jordan, at the residence of Jacob C. Mr. JAMES A. SULLIVAN to Miss E. C. GORDON.—2d 9 cents.

NORFOLK MARKET.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1855.

BACON—Virginia and North Carolina 10 cents. Smithfield hams 12 cents. York 14 cents. Yellow 14 cents



SECRET

**MURPHY ADVERTISEMENTS**

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**W. S. SPRATLEY,**



An illustration of various firearms and tools. At the top, two pistols are shown horizontally, crossed in the middle. Below them, two rifles are shown diagonally, also crossing in the center. A knife is positioned vertically between the two rifles. The entire illustration is rendered in a detailed, engraved style.

**IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER**  
OF  
GENL. RIFLES, PISTOLS, SPORTING APPARATUS  
AND FIRE CULTURY.  
No. 12, Union Street, Norfolk, Va.  
de 18-19

---

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**  
**TEMPLE OF FASHION;**  
BY R. H. STEVENS.

THE "Practical" h  
bought out the entire in  
of Wm. S. Burr,  
and will continue the bu-  
siness in all its branches,  
at the well known stand  
of Sterens & Butt. It af-  
fords me great pleasure to

lateral patronage extended to the late firm, and secure to public that the continued attention or pains shall be wanting, gender amply, and in time and secure the continued confidence of a generous people.

The Spring Stock will be very large and beautiful, having already received One Hundred and Forty-Two cases of Hats, embracing every variety and quality; personally selected from the largest Manufacturers in all the East, - the lowest prices being offered, in order to compete with Northern Dealers.

Merchants will find, (as they always have,) an assortment to suit their markets, as low as the season will permit.

The universal reputation of our imitable Hat precludes the necessity of saying much on this point; it is known that our style is unique, and that we possess a great beauty, which are scarcely seen elsewhere.

MY SPRING STYLE

is the production of much thought, and is ad-  
mired by every one of taste. My style for man  
is peculiarly adapted, and superior to any  
pattern out this season. I am now ready to  
patter by quantity or otherwise Hats of my own  
make, and of the latest style, and of great  
durability and cheapness are not surpassed  
by the most experienced of the trade. You are  
respectfully solicited to call early, and leave your  
order.

A few sets of Ladies Fur on hand, will  
be sold without regard to cost. Call soon and  
secure a necessary and cheap appendage to your  
costume.

R. S. BARNES, Practical Hatter,  
No. 7, Market Square,  
Norfolk, Va.

Feb 14

**MORE NEW BOOKS.**  
WICKERY & GRIFFITH are in receipt of the

Following new works, just issued, viz :  
 My Heavenly Home, or the Employments and  
 Enjoyments of all the Saints in Heaven, by  
 Rev. H. Harbaugh. A. M.—Price \$2.  
 The Souths in Italy, by Geo. Sulliman Hilliard,  
 2 vols.—\$2.50.  
 True Stories from History and Biography, by  
 Nathl Hawthorne—75c.  
 Tanglewood Tales for Girls and Boys, being  
 second Wonder Book, by Hawthorne—87-1/2c.  
 A Legend for Boys and Girls, by Nathl  
 Hawthorne—85c.  
 Autobiographic Sketches, being selections gay  
 and gay, from writings published and unpub-  
 lished, by Thomas DeQuincy—75c.  
 The Story of an Army Surgeon, by John Al-  
 bert—50c. The above, with many other new  
 works, just published and for sale by  
 WICKERY & GRIFFITH,  
 Port, Va.

**SPRING STOCK OF TIN WARE.**  
Wholesale and Retail, 1855.

**J. R. SMALL & CO.,** respectfully invite Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina, to examine their Spring Stock of TIN and Copper Ware, comprising articles sold to Merchants by one of our manufacturers. Mr. A. W. SMALL has the entire control of the Manufacturing Department, being a practical workman, and is satisfied that our Goods for style, durability and price, cannot be surpassed by any establishment in Virginia.

**MERCHANTS' WARE**  
Coffee pots, 1 to 10 pts., plain and riveted  
Coffee Boilers, 2 to 4 do  
Covered Pails, 16 to 20 quarts  
Pans, 1 quart to 16 do  
Wash bowls, 3 sizes  
Sieve pans, sizes, round and oval  
Sugar pans, sizes, round and oval

Milk strainers, pails and patent  
 Milking pails, 3 sizes; candle moulds  
 Oval and square bread pans  
 Tunnies or kegs, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 83

Central and Southern States, Principals, Manufacturers in the industry.

J. R. SMALL & CO.,  
No. 6, Union St., Norfolk Va.,  
Sign of the Mammoth Octagon Show Case.  
mh 20

SCOTT'S LITTLE CLAMP PATENT  
CORN AND COB MILL.  
Patented Jan. 16th, 1864.

THE attention of Planters and  
Stock-feeders in general, is respectfully called  
to the Mill as the most important article of the  
kind now in use; not only well adapted for  
grinding Corn into Stock and Cattle feed, but  
also for rapidly breaking meal from corn not  
fully ripe for the mill.

In resetting this Mill, no mechanic or frame work  
is wanted, or any thing to be fastened, or  
bolted or platformed. Easily adjusted and used by  
a boy, even as a child.

THE LITTLE GIANT has received the first prize at the Agricultural Fair of Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and other States; and that in the most complimentary manner, as well as the most ready commendation from the thousands witnessing the performance.

These Mills are guaranteed in the most positive manner; and No. 2 warranted to grind 10 bushels per hour with one horse and of No. 4 at the low price of \$4.00 complete, ready for attaching the team.—No. 4 at \$66 grinds 20 bushels per hour with 2 horses.

Sole Agents in Norfolk, Va.,  
J. B. & S. W. McCLELLAN,  
Farmers' Head Quarter, No. 11, Wide Water S  
nov 34.

**GROCERIES, &c.**  
6000 bds. Laysays and Rio Coffee.  
150 hds P. E. and Cuba Sugars.

400 hhds and vierles Cuba and P. R. Molasses.  
100 bbls New Orleans Molasses.  
1000 sacks fine Salt.  
1000 packages manufactured Tobacco, various brands and sizes.  
3000 bushels Tyck, B. & Co.  
100,000 superior Havana Segars.  
500000 Cotton Bagging.  
150 cchls Bale Rope.  
300 bbls Meses and Ramp Turp.  
500000 packages Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Soap, Pepper and Chocolate.  
500000 kegs Nails, well assorted.  
200 bbls superior Old Rye Whiskey.  
Rum, Cognac, Brandy, and all other liquors.  
&c., for sale by  
JOSIAH WILLS,  
Sept. 20, 1853 Norfolk, Va.

Delaines, newest styles and patterns; also all  
 wool printed Delaines at real bargains; also black  
 and colored Silk and Lace Visesettes at great  
 bargains. The Bee Hive is the place.  
 JAS. SMITH,  
 sept 19 Main street, Norfolk.



From Household Words for May.  
OKEBY ONE.  
One by one the sands are flowing,  
One by one the moments fall;  
Some are coming, some are going,  
Do not strive to grasp them all.  
One by one thy duties wait thee,  
Let thy whole strength go to each,  
Let no future dreams elate thee,  
Learn thou first what these can teach.  
One by one (bright gifts of Heaven)  
Joys are sent thee here below;  
Take them readily when given,  
Ready too to let them go.  
One by one thy griefs shall meet thee,  
Do not fear an armed band;  
One will fade as others greet thee,  
Shadows passing through the land.  
Do not look at life's dark sorrow;  
See how small each moment's pain;  
God will help thee to be strong,  
Every day begin again.  
Every hour that flees so slowly  
Has its task to do or bear;  
Luminous the crown, and holy,  
If thou set each gem with care.  
Do not linger with regretting,  
Or for passing hours despond;  
Nor, the daily toil forgetting,  
Look too eagerly beyond.  
Hours are golden links, God's token,  
Reaching Heaven; but one by one  
Take them, lest the chain be broken  
Ere the pilgrimage be done.

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Ere the pilgrimage be done.

Every hour that flees so slowly  
Has its task to do or bear;  
Luminous the crown, and holy,  
If thou set each gem with care.  
Do not linger with regretting,  
Or for passing hours despond;  
Nor, the daily toil forgetting,  
Look too eagerly beyond.  
Hours are golden links, God's token,  
Reaching Heaven; but one by one  
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**TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS**  
In presenting ourselves to our patrons and the public at this time, we again have to acknowledge our obligations for the friendly and liberal manner in which we have been sustained. At no time of our business career, which is now of three years' standing, have our prospects been more flattering. We always have and ever shall endeavor to square our business principles by justice, equity and truth. We are well aware that a prosperous and respectable business cannot be done unless inducements are offered; these we have offered, and will continue to offer. We desire to prosecute our business in such a manner as to give pleasure and satisfaction to the community as well as essential advantages to the community at large. We much regret that circumstances have prevented us from establishing facilities such as the present wants of our customers and in public demand. We have been and are continually doing what our position and resources will warrant in perfecting our means of supply, and appropriating a reasonable proportion of our net profits for the benefit of our customers. We are confident that our establishment shall not degenerate for the want of care and attention, and shall ever be the most thorough and perfect of its kind in this State.  
If life and health are permitted, and success attend our exertions, we hope to be able to show an establishment in a few years that will be an honor to ourselves and a monument to the good old city that gave us birth.  
J. R. SMALL & CO.,  
Union-st., Norfolk, Va.  
aug 15

**SPRING.**  
A GREAT NUMBER OF SUMMER VESTS—White, buff and fig'd Marcellus; Cassimere, Cashmere, Broad, Satin and Silk. In this lot our vests are any color or quality.  
PANTS—Black Doe-skin, light Cassimere, Italian Alpaca, Tweed Linen, plain and fancy; cotton and merino; a beautiful lot of white canvas duck and linen drill pants.  
COATS—Black, blue, brown, olive and green cloth—White and fancy canvas duck, grass and gingham, cotton and mixed, &c.  
ap 16 FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

**Proposals for Naval Supplies.**  
The undersigned, of \_\_\_\_\_, in the State of \_\_\_\_\_, hereby guaranty that, in case the foregoing bid of \_\_\_\_\_ for any of the classes therein named be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the date of the acceptance of the bid, make good their guaranty.  
(Signature.)  
(Date.)  
To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.

**SEALING PROPOSALS** to furnish Naval Supplies for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, will be received at this bureau until 8 o'clock p. m. of the 25th day of June next. These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Naval Supplies, Bureau of Construction, &c." that they may be distinguished from other business letters.  
The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandant of the respective navy-yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau. The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.  
Offers must be made for the whole of each class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.  
All articles must be of the very best quality conformable to sample, size, &c., to be delivered in good order and in suitable vessels, and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c. of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.  
Bidders are referred to the yards for samples, and a particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.  
Every offer, as required by the law of 10th of August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the forms of which are herewith given.  
Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.  
Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after its presentation to him.  
It is stipulated in the contract that, if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned of the quality and at the time and places provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States as liquidated damages a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract prices therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained from time to time as they accrue from the said parties of the first part or either of them.  
Classes No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, to be delivered one fourth part on or before the 15th May, one fourth part by the 20th July, one-fourth by the 20th September, and the remainder by the 1st December, 1856. Class No. 3 the whole by the 15th May 1856. Class No. 8 the whole by the 20th July, 1856. The remaining classes to be delivered—one fourth part on or before the 1st September next, one-fourth part on or before the 1st December next, one fourth part on or before the 1st April 1856, and the remainder on or before the 30th June, 1856, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article.  
Class No 9 and all following additional quantities of all articles named therein must be delivered on like terms and conditions during the fiscal year upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau or commandant of the yard.  
As the law requires the prepayment of postage, persons desiring the commandant of the yard or the navy agent to send to them by mail schedules of such classes as they desire should enclose in their application postage stamps to insure their transmission. All applications to the bureau for such schedules will not require prepayment.

**FORM OF OFFER.**  
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**NAVY DEPARTMENT,**  
Bureau of Construction,  
May 16, 1855.

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**COMMON SCHOOLS.**  
OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,  
Baltimore, April 27, 1855.  
The President and Directors of the Literary Fund have resolved to distribute among the several Counties of the State the sum of ninety thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars and four cents, as by annexed table, in part of the net income of said fund for the current year. The amounts respectively due to the Counties will be paid at the Treasury Department on application by the persons properly authorized to receive the same. It is expected that an equal or larger amount will be distributed in the Fall of the present year.  
The counties of Jackson, Madison, Yadin, Polk, Harnett and Wilson will receive their portions of the amount distributed from the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

**THOMAS BRAGG,**  
Pres't Ex-officio of Literary Board.

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Buncombe, 12,338 1480 56  
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Cabarrus, 8,674 1040 88  
Caldwell, 5,836 700 32  
Camden, 5,174 620 88  
Carver, 6,208 744 96  
Carteret, 12,161 1459 32  
Catawba, 8,234 998 08  
Catawba, 10,055 1226 76  
Cherokee, 6,703 804 36  
Chowan, 5,252 630 24  
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Davidson, 14,123 1694 76  
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Warren, 10,366 1242 92  
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